# RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; CONSTITUTION DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. IX — WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1828. — No. 480.


## PRICES CURRENT.

| | | Wilmington, April 16. | | Fayetteville, April 16. | | Newbern, March 29. | | Petersburg, April 11. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| Brandy, Cogniac, | gall. | 120 | 125 | 125 | 150 | 150 | 175 | 125 | 200 |
| Apple, | — | 35 | 36 | 36 | 40 | 40 | 50 | 35 | 100 |
| Peach, | — | — | | 45 | 5 | 75 | 80 | 75 | 100 |
| Bacon, | lb. | 7 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| Beeswax, | — | 25 | 26 | 22 | 23 | 28 | | 25 | |
| Butter, | — | 15 | 20 | 15 | 20 | 12 | 18 | 12 | 25 |
| Coffee, | — | 14 | 15 | 14 | 17 | 18 | | 15 | 18 |
| Corn, | bush. | 46 | 47 | 40 | | 35 | 40 | 40 | |
| Cotton, | lb. | | 8 | 8½ | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 9⅓ |
| Candles, mould, | — | 15 | 18 | 16 | | 15 | | 14 | 16 |
| Flaxseed, rough, | bush. | | | 75 | | 70 | 80 | | |
| Flour, | bbl. | 525 | 650 | 400 | 450 | 650 | | 500 | 700 |
| Feathers, | lb. | | | 25 | 28 | 35 | 40 | | — |
| Gin, Holland, | gall. | 100 | 110 | 90 | 125 | 100 | 125 | 90 | 125 |
| Country, | — | 40 | 45 | 43 | 45 | 45 | 50 | 35 | |
| Iron, | ton | — | | — | | — | | 110001 | 1200 |
| Lard, | lb. | 9 | 10 | 7 | 7½ | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| Lime, | cask | 150 | 175 | 200 | 250 | — | | 150 | 200 |
| Molasses, | gall. | 30 | 32 | 31 | 33 | 29 | 32 | 35 | 40 |
| Nails, Cut, assorted, | keg | — | | 8½ | 9 | — | | 7½ | 8 |
| Oats, | bush. | — | | 25 | 30 | — | | — | |
| Powder, Amer. | keg | — | | 500 | 800 | — | | 600 | 650 |
| Rum, Jamaica, | gall. | 100 | 112 | 125 | 150 | 90 | 100 | 125 | 150 |
| West India, | — | 80 | 90 | 70 | 80 | 85 | 90 | 75 | 100 |
| New England, | — | 40 | 42 | 40 | | 40 | 45 | 42 | 45 |
| Rice, | cwt. | 300 | 325 | 350 | 400 | 300 | 325 | 400 | 450 |
| Shot, | — | — | | 1000 | | — | | 850 | 1000 |
| Salt, Liverpool, | bush. | | | 75 | | 65 | | 75 | |
| Turk's Island, | | 50 | 55 | 75 | | 60 | | — | |
| Sugar, Brown, | cwt. | 950 | 1050 | 850 | 1100 | 900 | 1000 | 900 | 1300 |
| Loaf, | lb. | — | | 19 | 22 | 18 | 23 | 18 | 25 |
| Tea, Imperial, & Gunpowder, | — | — | | 150 | 175 | — | | 140 | 150 |
| Hyson, | — | — | | 120 | | — | | — | |
| Young Hyson, | | — | | — | | — | | 100 | 125 |
| Tobacco, | cwt. | 400 | 425 | 250 | 275 | — | | 250 | 700 |
| Tallow, | lb. | 10 | | 8 | | 10 | | — | |
| Wheat, | bush. | | — | 70 | 75 | — | | 80 | 85 |
| Whiskey, | gall. | 32 | 35 | 25 | 30 | | 30 | 33 | 35 |
| Wine, Madeira, | — | — | | 250 | 400 | 300 | 375 | 250 | 500 |
| Teneriffe, | — | — | | 125 | 150 | 125 | 160 | — | |
| Sherry, | — | — | | 160 | 225 | 200 | 250 | — | |
| Port, | — | — | | 200 | 380 | — | | — | |
| Malaga, | — | | | 75 | 125 | — | | — | |


HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARFT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.


### CAUTION.

WHEREAS a certain Benjamin Rhodes, of the county of Orange, and state of North Carolina, and an inhabitant of the village of Chapel Hill, has absconded with my wife Susan Price, without any cause or provocation whatever, this is therefore to caution all persons from harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, and I further that I shall enforce the law against the said Rhodes

Washington Price.

Raleigh, April 24. 27—3w

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber, surviving executor of John Kelly, deceased, will expose to public sale, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on a credit of six months, the following tracts of LAND all joining each other,

**No. 4, 5, 6, and part of No 7.**

as designated in the will of the deceased, containing

*Three Hundred and Fifty Acres,*

more or less, five miles east of Hillsborough, adjoining Binoni Jackson, John Holden, Elizabeth Holden, the heirs of the deceased, Jas. Cain, and others, on Monday the 6th day of May next, being the first day of May court; the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

John Kelly, *Executor.*

April 22. 3w—27

### NOTICE

LOST OR MISLAID a note of hand, drawn by John Faddis in favour of Faucett & M'Collum for fifty seven dollars and seventy-five cents, or thereabouts, dated the 31st of January last, and assigned to John Wilson. All persons are therefore hereby cautioned against trading for said note, or the said John Faddis from paying the same to any person but the subscriber.

John Wilson

April 22. 27—3w

### JOB PRINTING

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

### NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted for articles purchased at the sale of Enoch Thompson, on the 8th day of Sept. 1826, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as a delay until after next county court will make it necessary to put them into the hands of an officer for collection.

Wm. Pickett, *Agent for Enoch Thompson.*

May 6. 49—

### READY MADE CLOTHING.

N. J. PALMER has just received and opened for sale at the Hillsborough Book Store, an assortment of

*Ready Made CLOTHING,*

consisting of Great Coats, Cloaks, Surtouts, Frock and Close Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. also

*Leghorn, Sattin & Silk BONNETS,*

trimmed; which he will sell at reduced prices for cash.

All orders for articles in the above line will be received and promptly supplied.

He still continues to keep an assortment of *BOOKS & STATIONARY* for sale at his usual low prices. Additonal supplies short expected.

April 1. 24—3w

### THE BLOODED HORSE ARABIAN,

WILL stand one mile and a half west of Hillsborough, on the Hartford road, at ten dollars a season, payable on the 1st of January, 1829, which may be discharged by the payment of eight dollars any time during the season—fifteen dollars will be asked for insurance—and five dollars for a single leap.

*ARABIAN* is a beautiful horse, four years old this spring, upwards of fifteen hands high, and of the best blood. His sire is the celebrated horse Saladin, which was imported some years ago by the American consul at Tripoli, having been selected by him from a large number of fine horses belonging to the Bashaw. His dam was got by the well known horse President, whose stock is in high repute.

The season will commence on the 10th of March, and terminate on the 20th of July.

The Arabian horses, though not remarkable for size, are noted for fleetness and durability; and it is thought that crossed with the Sir Archie blood, they will produce the finest horses for the saddle, waggon or plough.

When mares are sent from a distance, they will be attended and fed at a moderate charge; but no liability for accidents.

Z. Mitchell, *Groom.*

February 5. 16—

### HOUSES and LOTS in Hillsborough for sale.

By BARNABAS O'FAIRHILL, on a credit of one year.

AS my object is to prevent the most infamous intercourse of adultery that perhaps ever was known, and seemingly permitted in a christian country, I will sell all, beginning at the house where Nancy Gawly now lives and carries on her infamous debaucheries with her old stumpey humpey.

February 12. 17—tf

## RURAL ECONOMY.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour,
O'er every land."

From the Connecticut Courant.

### ON TILLING GROUND.

The labours of the field rank first in point of utility. To these all classes of human beings, from the king on the throne to the peasant in the cottage, are indebted for the necessaries of life. They also lay the surest foundation for national independence and wealth. Nor is agricultural labor properly considered less honourable than it is necessary and useful.—Adam in innocency was a gardener, and his fair Eve assisted him in that occupation. Vulcan, the blacksmith, had divine honors paid to his memory, for forging the tools of husbandry; as also Bacchus for his skill in raising the vine and expressing its juice: and Ceres, a notable housewife of old, for her skill in making bread. Cincinnatus was taken from the plough to be general of the Roman armies, and dictator over the commonwealth, and as soon as his country could dispense with his service, he contentedly returned to his plough again. Diocletian voluntarily resigned the government of the Roman empire, to follow the occupation of agriculture, and declared from experience, that in point of real happiness, he had gained much by the exchange. Gideon marched from his threshing floor to deliver Israel, as a general in chief. Elisha was ploughing when he received his sacred commission as a prophet of the Lord.

Our great and good Washington, and our venerable Lincoln, were practical farmers; the latter, if I have been rightly informed, used before the revolution to drive his own team, and labor daily upon his farm with his own hands.

The pursuit of agriculture, with diligence and prudence, seldom fails yielding, if not wealth, a moderate independence. For the farmer who is not in debt, and the produce of his farm is sufficient with industry and frugality to support his family, is really as independent in his circumstances as though he were worth a million.

This calling is the least dependent of any, the least exposed to fatal accidents, affords on the whole the greatest sum of contentment. Gilbert Burns, of Scotland, himself a labouring farmer, remarks in a letter written in the year 1800, "I have always been of opinion, that if a man bred to habits of a farmer life, who possesses a farm of good soil on such terms as enables him to pay all demands, is not happy, he ought to look somewhere else than to his situation for the cause of his uneasiness." This Mr. Burns, a man of superior cast of understanding, was a small farmer on lease land:—and if such a situation afford contentment and happiness to one of the first rate sense, much more might a country farm in a country free from incumbrances, and belonging exclusively to the occupier. A farmer in these circumstances, did he truly estimate his lot in life, would see a hundred reasons for gratitude to one of complaint.

A practical farmer whose livelihood depends on his calling, should make it the pinnacle of worldly ambition to excel in it. If he neglects his farm for almost every thing else, he is generally a miser both in interest and credit.—Solomon, the wisest observer of men and things, tells us of his disgust at the sight of a slovenly farmer. "I went by the slothful—and lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles covered the face thereof, and the stone wall was broken down." Owner, where art thou? Perhaps dozing away thy time in slumber and sloth; or spending it at the tavern; or perhaps dreaming of promotion, or engaged in the business of some petty office. Better mind thy own proper business; else "shall thy property come as one that travelleth, and thy want as an armed man." A farmer on the other hand, who keeps his lands and stock in excellent order, need not be ashamed even were Solomon himself passing by. Every passing traveller no sooner casts his eyes over such a farm than he honors the proprietor in his heart. The proprietor moreover is sure to receive for his pains something more solid than plain honor—a comfortable, decent livelihood, for which he is indebted to him only whose is the earth and the fullness thereof.

It is not the abundance of land, but the thorough and skilful cultivation of it, that fills the barn with hay, the cribs with corn, and the mansion house with plenty. For one to crave a larger farm than he can cultivate to profit, is therefore an expensive folly; for whatever a neglected field is worth, the interest of the capital, together with the yearly taxes, will at length eat the field up.

If a farmer neglects his farm, his farm will neglect him. The husbandman must first labor, else he partakes not of the fruits. He must be vigilant, else carelessness will waste and lose what industry gains. He must be economical and frugal, else his outgoes exceeding his income, he is sure finally to come out of the little end of the horn. He must not feel above his business, else he will find himself below it. He must always mind to do every thing in its season, else he will have double work and half crops. Finally, he must study agriculture as a practical science, and make use of the means in his power to increase; else will he neither shine in his calling nor reap the profits from it which he might, and which others actually do.

Farmers, venerate the hoe, the scythe and the sickle. If you exchange the implements of husbandry for means of livelihood, you venture where there are several blanks to a prize! "Look over your lands and see what parts may be cultivated to more advantage—how you can raise more grain and flax, keep more cows and sheep; fat more cattle; sell more beef and pork, and other articles of produce. Study agriculture; carry it to the greatest perfection. It is the basis of our wealth, of manufactures and commerce.

From the Massachusetts Spy.

### WATER SPOUTS

I have often wondered that mankind should have gone on, from generation to generation, in believing that water spouts ascended to the clouds, instead of descending from the cloud to the ocean or earth. Every appearance in the whole operation, from beginning to the end, proves beyond a doubt, that the water descends from the clouds to the sea, or to the earth, if the clouds happen to be over the land. How an opinion, so completely at variance with the well known laws of gravity, could ever have been admitted by the scientific part of mankind, is quite unaccountable. It is agreed by all who have seen water spouts, that a small cloud first appears, that the cloud increases rapidly in size and density, then begins to descend at the centre of the cloud, and finally shows the form of an inverted cone, or funnel, with the small end down. The water of the ocean, which surrounds the spout, is also represented as being in great agitation, such as boiling, and the ascension of spray to a considerable height. Now this is precisely the shape and appearance that might be expected, by the discharge of a column of water from a cloud into the sea.

When the caloric, which prevents the particles of vapor from uniting, is attracted by a colder strata of atmosphere, or if any other cause, which might prevent their union, be removed, the particles of vapor will then be attracted towards each other, and suddenly form a cloud. This cloud will become more and more dense, and as the particles of drops of rain become heavier than the atmosphere, they will descend, and while descending, will continue their attraction towards the centre of the column; and thus, by the time they have reached the surface of the ocean, they will have formed a solid mass of water. This aqueous shaft having descended from a great height, its weight and velocity, (which are equal to power) would cause it to plunge into the ocean, with a tremendous force, and cause all the agitation and elevation of the surrounding waters, which have so often been observed by people at sea.

The same appearance, as above described, can be produced upon a small scale, by pouring water into water; but let those who are not satisfied with this, take a peep at the falls of Niagara, where they may see a tolerable representation of a water spout.

There can be no attractive power in a cloud, that would be sufficient to raise a column of water several thousand feet in height, for if we could suppose a perfect vacuum to be produced between the cloud and ocean, the water would, in that case, only rise thirty two feet, which is equal to the weight of the atmosphere. Waterspouts rarely happen, except in or near the tropical regions, where the evaporation is great, and the atmosphere saturated with aqueous vapor. They may, however, occasionally descend on mountains, which are situated in colder climates, because the tops of mountains often come in contact, or nearly so, with the clouds, and attract a great quantity of water around them.

Even the philosophical Franklin appears to have acquiesced in the common belief concerning water spouts, and attempted to account for the elevation of the water, by means of whirlwinds. That whirlwinds sometimes act with great force, is readily admitted, but their power is exerted horizontally and not perpendicularly. Trees are sometimes twisted off by whirlwinds, but who ever heard of their being carried into or as high as the clouds! If whirlwinds be capable of raising water, (which weighs sixty two and a half pounds to the cubic foot) to the height of the clouds, I see no reason why they should not sometimes take up ships, for the wind would have a much better hold on these, than it would on water; but I presume no vessel ever took such an aerial flight, or was seen sailing in the clouds.

If water ascended from the ocean and formed clouds, we should occasionally have a drenching shower of real salt water; and the fact of such a rain's never having happened, is sufficient of itself to prove that the prevailing opinion on this subject is altogether erroneous.

The rays of the sun often pass through thin clouds, in consequence of which, they are refracted, and appear to the eye of the beholder in fine streams or lines of divinging light, and in such case, it is supposed by the uniformed, that the sun is drawing water from the earth to the clouds. And again, we often see great numbers of worms and frogs (in some places called toads) on the surface of the earth, during or immediately after a rain, and these are supposed to have been rained down from the clouds, when in fact they have only crawled out of their burrows, to prevent being drowned by the water.—Both these opinions are the off-spring of ignorance, and may be classed with ascending water spouts. EXAMINATOR.

SWALLOWING PLUM STONES.—In August, 1826, a Mr. Robert Martin, of Blenheim, in this county, ate a quantity of plums, and under the impression they would be less liable to injure him, swallowed stones and all. He was shortly after taken ill, and has been out of health ever since, until about two weeks since, when he took a powerful emetic, and singular as it may seem, he vomited up rising of thirty plum stones which must have remained on his stomach from the period of his having eaten the plums in 1826, to that time, about 18 months.—Doctor Wheeler, who related to us the above facts, left in our possession several of the stones; they appear to have shrunk a trifle, and are very hard.—Mr. N.'s health is improving. A man that will eat plum stones, ought to have the digestive powers of an Anaconda.

*Schoharie Republican.*

STEEL.—A discovery has, it is stated, been made in the arts in Paris, which promises to be of the highest importance. An English gentleman has succeeded in making the best sheer steel from M. Crawshay's common No. 2 iron. He asserts that by his process he is able to convert the very worst of iron of any country into sheer steel. If this result be obtained from iron of an inferior quality, it may be expected that from the best iron a still superior quality of steel may be obtained, so as shortly to supersede the necessity of applying to Sweden for iron. A knife of this steel is described as of a temper to cut iron like wood, and a file to be superior to all preceding manufactures. It appears that by the new process the steel acquires a greater degree of hardness than by the former methods, while it is also much tougher, therefore highly valuable for mining operations. The gentleman is coming to England to communicate his discovery, which ought to be made generally public

*London pap.*

From the Raleigh Register.

## CARLTON—NO. XII.

Last year a series of numbers was commenced on the subject of Railways, the object of which was to prove that they were the cheapest and most eligible means of opening to the people of North Carolina a free, active, and prosperous trade with the rest of the world. It was then taken for granted that the privileges of such a trade, had ever been, and still was accounted the first and most desirable object for promoting the wealth and the resources of the state. This was supposed to be the language of the people in every effort to clear the channels of our rivers, to prepare canals, or to improve our roads. If there be any argument against the facilities of commerce by means of Railroads, the same will equally militate against all other methods of internal improvement by which the same ends are to be accomplished.

But it seems a new discovery has been recently educed upon this subject, and pressed upon the people. It is that we must beware of Railroads, as pregnant with alarming consequences in another direction. Our husbandmen are presently to find, if we construct them, that the people of other states will use them for sending their grain and other articles, and by their competition compel us to take little or nothing for our produce. This is now actually urged by some with an air of seriousness and conviction. It is an argument which we may venture to predict, can never prevail in any part of these United States. It is founded in the policy of commercial restrictions, which in this country has ever been reprobated. It is of the nature of monopolies, and exclusive privileges, which we have always held to be among the most odious features of the arbitrary governments of Europe.

In the war of the revolution, it was one of our loudest complaints against the mother country, that she oppressively kept our commerce in shackels, by laws forbiding all intercourse but with herself. We were then tenacious of the doctrine, which has since been demonstrably proved, and which now begins to regulate the legislation and the practice even of Britain and Europe. It is that trade ought to be as free as water, and all attempts to keep it under restraint are chargeable with the absurdity of incurring certain damage to their authors, instead of securing any real benefits. "In transactions, of trade, says Franklin, freedom and protection are most indisputable principles, whereon its success must depend, as clearly as an open good road tends towards a safe and speedy intercourse; nor is there a greater enemy to trade than constraint."* Legislators may fancy many consequences, from an open commerce, and then frame laws for their prevention, but they will only do mischief. It might be imagined for instance that with such facility of transportation, all the grain might be drained out of the country to supply such parts of the world as happened to be destitute, from unpropitious seasons or any other cause. But they who indulge such apprehensions, says the same writer in concurrence with Adam Smith, "fear what never did, nor even can happen. They may as well, when they view the tide ebbing towards the sea, fear that all the water will leave the river. The price of corn like water will find its level. The more we export, the dearer it becomes at home. The more is received abroad the cheaper it becomes there. And as soon as these prices are equal the exportation stops of course."†

Speaking of the restrictive policy of Britain, another writer remarks, "The colonies were gradually driven by it first to an unwilling resistance, and eventually to a separation, which by its happy results, in augmenting the wealth and resources of both countries through the medium of a free trade, has forever put down the policy of colonial restrictions, and settled we may consider conclusively the greatest of all questions in Political Economy ‡ The perfect freedom and openness of trade was one of the great privileges for which this nation spilt its blood in the assertion of its independence. In 1812 too, this was the sole principle upon which war was recommenced and prosecuted with furious vehemence both by sea and land. "Free trade and sailor's rights," was then the watchword, which has scarcely yet ceased sounding in our ears. It proclaims the doctrine upon which as Americans, claiming unrestricted rights in the exercise of commerce, we have been accustomed to act. If it be asked, What is this to the subject before us? The answer is, the consequences to the prosperity of a people are the same, whether restrictions proceed from the interference of men, or from natural obstructions which providence empowers us easily to remove. In the one case we expose our lives as well as expend our treasures, and we purchase the object which we deem invaluable, at the cost not only of these, but of all the train of physical and moral calamities attendant on the agitation of war And can the freedom of trade be considered in its value and its effects,

* "Essay on the principles of trade," quoted in Am. Edit. of M'Cullock on Political Econ. p. 46.

† Ibidem. ‡ Ibidem, p. 73.

because it is proffered to us by Heaven's goodness, upon the condition of a common consent to create by a trifling annual contribution, the fund sufficient to procure it, without the necessity of going to war? Can the advantages of an unlimited trade change their nature by a difference in the manner of attaining them? It often happens that the very best land upon an estate is originally a marsh. If the owner deem himself able to reclaim it by ditching, a prevention by law is a grievance no less than aprohibition to sow a field already arable. Would he think it a pertinent and valid answer to be told, that the latter interdict proceeding from men, subjected him to a privation not to be endured, but that Providence gave him the bog unditched, and therefore it was properly no loss of privilege to be prevented from draining it?

The rights and opportunities of unimpeded commerce, we have always esteemed essential to a high degree of prosperity. The past history of our country has shown that we have not been mistaken.—North Carolina, in her natural state, is shut up by obstructions, altogether unexampled in other parts of the union. It is mortifying, but certainly undeniable, that a corresponding humiliation and impoverishment, in comparison with other states, has continued to be our lot to the present moment. The companionship of these facts, furnish evidence too striking to be evaded, in confirmation of the principle, that without an open commerce, we cannot flourish in enterprize and wealth. It is corroborated no less by the universal opinion of the world, and above all by the efficacy of every experiment already made by others, in bursting the shackles that restrained their commercial privileges. We should proclaim it an oppression to be deprived of them by any human power that should keep us under a perpetual embargo, prohibiting a market for almost every article we can produce. We are no less the authors of oppression to ourselves, if we continue enchained by restrictions that would fall off at our bidding. There is no difference between privations, sufferings, degradation and misery arising from restrictions, which it is perfectly easy to remove, and an infliction of them by the edicts of an enemy.

When the attention of the people was first solicited to the subjects of Railroads, we little imagined that it was to become questionable whether a cheap conveyance of exports and imports, instead of assuring prosperity to the country would not instantly be its ruin. Now, it is discovered, and it is a wonder that we had not seen it before, that to continue shut up as we are, is our only safety from destruction—it is our very best policy. Or perhaps we do not still understand the objection rightly, and we may, as to any such consequences as these, go on to open rivers and canals, but we must beware of Railroads, for we do apprehend, though we may not be able to explain how it is that they contain some incommunicable and mysterious property, by which they will do us incalculable mischief. We are, it is true, under the necessity of going to market to get our salt, iron, coffee, sugar, and a little money, under great disadvantages. But let it no longer be a subject of complaint that we have to toil our way over hills rough and steep, dragging tardily through scorching heat or piercing cold, or drenching rain, through mud and mire, or tiring sands, exposed day after day, or even for weeks, to all weathers, our expenses absorbing three-fourths of the profits, to arrive at length to a stinted market, in comparison with such as other states enjoy. All this may seem hard, while we are making our way through it, but let it cheer us to think, that in this very thing is the glorious security of our privileges. Were it not for this, the farmers of the east and north, who will work hard and sell cheap, and make canals and railroads, would assuredly come in among us with their wheat and other articles, and sell upon such terms as are enough to ruin us, who raise ours upon the spot.

What then ought we to do? Is it for us to adopt system and economy in our modes of farming and living, waste no time, prosecute our business intently, manure our lands, lay them off for a regular succession of crops, so that they shall improve continually, and not run to broomgrass: in short, to make a plenty of corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, cider, brandy, butter, cheese, every thing that will bring money to provide a railroad that carriage may cost nothing, and all that we raise may bring as much abroad as it does at home; that we may be able to sell as cheap as others, and have a plenty of cash to pay our contracts, be paid punctually by our neighbors, who owe us, and who can all do the same thing, and thus have a plenty to spare in the domestic treasury? Must it indeed come to this? No, never! say these enemies of Railroads. We have been wrong through this whole business of internal improvement, though we did not see it till very lately. Our eyes are open, and it is plain to what we are coming. Instead of clearing out rivers, and making Canals and Railways, not a moment is to be lost. Let us hasten to fill up every Canal already made, throw in rocks and obstructions into all our rivers, and to make a sure work of it, let us put chevaux de frise across their mouths, and stop up every inlet. If we do not, our northern and eastern neighbors, who know no end to multiplying grain and manufactures, will come in, and rather than not undersell us, they will almost give them to us for nothing. This you know they can easily afford to do. Their winters it is true, are long and severe, their summers are proportionably short; they are obliged to pay every labourer that works for them ten or twelve dollars a month, while we have ours at thirty or forty dollars a year and find them the cheapest clothing; or if we own them, we have the whole work of their lives for nothing but their sustenance. Still however those people manage to produce more to sell, and are able to take less prices than we can, though they transport their grain a thousand miles, and we sell ours at home!

All these views and consequences must be admitted before the argument can be just, derived from the danger of being undersold in our market. Possibly some may be pleased and flattered with this kind of guardianship and tender commisseration: but the great body of our substantial men will at once see that it is perfectly fallacious and visionary. It is so marked with weakness and timidity that every man of spirit in the country would blush to have it supposed applicable to him. Let it be distinctly understood that we have never believed it aplicable. It is a return upon us in another shape, of what the people of our country have stigmatised as a Chinese policy. It is a policy which has ever been peculiar to that people, who are notorious with all nations for their narrow and exclusive prejudices against the rest of mankind, for their selfishness and vanity, and a groundless jealousy at the appearance of foreigners in their country.—It has sometimes been known too under the name of a terrapin policy, which like that grovelling and timorous animal, at every external touch shuts out the world, and hides itself within its own shell.

To this argument from the danger of intrusion by others into our own market, one fact opposes itself, which is conspicuous to all. It is, that the landed interest of state is perpetually vigilant, to find out what crop they can rear that will bear transportation through the natural barries which now act as an embargo upon almost all the fruits of their industry. It occasions even now occur, when in our market towns and seaports, open as they are, to the importation from abroad, prices could justly conveyance, could we be in any real danger, at any time, when relieved of the whole burden of transportation? Then, every thing we could produce, in any part of our interior country, might be collected together, sent into the market, and made to contribute something towards a handsome aggregate. A long list of particulars, some of which come almost without our seeking, and others might be easily multiplied, if it were an object, could be united and sent away, to enlarge our profits, beyond all that at present accrue, from our most important productions. Let us for a moment run over such a list. Could we carry upon a Railway, we might assemble and send into a market open to the world, all that was superfluous of wheat, indian corn, and all sorts of grains, even to garden seeds, cotton, tobacco, spirits, cider, wine, beer, apples and different fruits, beeswax, butter, cheese, bacon, lard, candles, honey, fowls, eggs, tallow, leathers, nuts, potatoes, hemp, flax, rags, wool, soap, furs and peltry, hops, hides, fruit trees, boards, shingles, scantling, tar, pitch, coal, bricks, sand, clay, lime, rails, staves, leather, shoes, iron, spinning-wheels, all sorts of carriages, manufactures and minerals. We pretend not to specify every thing which could thus be thrown into the market. This enumeration is sufficient to spread before our eye the new advantages and privileges to which canals and railroads give existence. Every thing has a price in the market of the world, but to how small a number of articles are we limited, within the circuit of one or two counties. In addition to this vast extension of marketable articles, the reduction of cost upon sugar, coffee, salt, fish, and all the merchandize we usually purchase, augments, most seriously, our interest in such a work. As the catalogue of our exports would be incalculably enlarged, so would be that of our imports also, to the great improvement of society, and our personal and domestic convenience. This exposition, is neither extravagent nor contemptible. It is verified daily in the experience of several of our sister states. It is upon subjects and circumstances so minute and trivial as these, that the prosperity of individuals, and the strength and glory of a people are founded. Let a thoroughfare be opened through our country, as a grand artery for the active and vigorous circulation of our commerce, and our state, now languishing in incurable imbecility, will instantly be conscious of health and energies unfelt before. Our only astonishment would then be at the facility of its accomplishment, and the difficulty with which conviction gains access to our minds of truth so natural and obvious, and universally demonstrated in the experience of the world.

C.

[From the National Intelligencer.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: The subjoined extract of a letter from a naval officer at Rio de Janeiro, of date 14th February last, will excite appropriate reflection in the thinking portion of the community, and need not to be accompanied by any from me. Nothing certainly was further from the thoughts of the writer, than the idea of any portion of his letter ever meeting the public eye. I send it to you, because among the "Signs of the Times" with which it has enlightened the public, the Intelligencer has never exhibited any sign of declension from that pure and lofty tone which has ever distinguished its moral and political course:

"We have seen a great number of newspapers which our friend —— brought with him, and they were perused by us with pain, and some solicitude for the sanity of our countrymen, and the firmness and stability of those institutions which were framed by the best and wisest heads.

"All our countrymen here deprecate the violence which characterises the ebullitions of the political parties in the United States. We dare not (for our sacred honour seems to forbid it) loan a newspaper to a foreigner without first seeing that it is not filled with the filthy and outrageous venom of some worthless printer. The lie is given on one side and taken coolly by the other, and stowed away for time of need, and then thrown back, like some deadly sting, which is to annihilate whole armies. And when you analyze it, what is it? The stench of the pole cat is sufferable. Poh.

"Party is the madness of the whole nation, for the ridicule and amusement of foreigners. A plague upon such noisy libellers! They would drive William Cobbett from his filthy occupation to the quiet cultivation of the Ruta Baga for the rest of his life.

"I could no say less for the politics of our country. These sentiments are felt and expressed by all our countrymen abroad."

## A CASE.

Of all the instances of folly and ignorance which ever came under our notice, that which is found in the following case is the most ridiculous. A laborer of the western section of the Pennsylvania canal, who had been blessed by nature with a strong healthy crop of RED HAIR, had, it seems, became tired of its color, in consequence of the nick name which his fellow labourers had given him, on that account. His employer informed him, that he had changed the colour of his own, or some other persons hair from RED to BLACK, and proposed doing the same office for him, if he would go to Pittsburgh and procure all the articles which his "receipt" called for. So impatient was Sandy of having the metamorphosis effected, that he prevailed upon the employer to use the articles he had on hand. To this the latter consented, and immediately applied to the head of the former a caterplasm of potash, Spanish whiting, and lime! But much to the dismay of both parties, so caustic was the application, the hair, scalp, and integuments, were involved in one general ruin. The poor fellow has, for several months, been suffering indescribable tortures from the sloughing of the diseased parts, and is yet not entirely convalescent. A new scalp has been formed in part, and the patient will doubtless soon recover. Whether he will have another supply of hair, of any color, is perhaps problematical. We understand he intends prosecuting the employer for his agency in the misfortune. The affair should teach a salutary lesson to those who are so officious as to meddle with substances, of which they know not the nature or effects, as well as cause a disposition in all to be content with what nature has done for them, without vainly attempting to alter what is fixed and immutable. PITTSBURGH SOUVENIR.

Woman and man, says Rouffeau, "were made for each other, but their mutual dependence is not equal. Men depend upon women by their desires and their wants."

Women were created to be the companions of man, to please him, to solace him in his miseries, to console him in his sorrows, and not to partake, with him, the fatigues of war, of the sciences, and of government. Warlike women, learned women, who are politicians, equally abandon the circle which nature and its institutions have traced round their sex; they convert themselves into men. They renounce the empire which they inevitably exercised by their weakness, to run vainly after the more equivocal empire of force. We hear of women that have fought conquered governed with success. What does this prove? The exception does not destroy the rule. And, besides, where is the feeling and amiable woman who would exchange the ineffable happiness of being loved, for the unsubstantial pleasures of fame? Where is the man who would have preferred Joan of Arc to the mild and timid Agnes Sorel!—We admire the masculine mind of Elizabeth; but we love Mary, queen of Scots.

# Foreign Intelligence.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, May 5.

By the packet ship Helen, Captain Cobb, which sailed from Havre on the 27th March, we have received files of Paris papers to the 25th March, inclusive. We have given below the most recent intelligence which they contain.

The Augsburgh Gazette contains the following intelligence, dated Bucharest, March 1: "We have letters from Constantinople to the 15th of February. It seems that a final effort has been attempted by the ministers of Austria and Prussia to accept the intervention. The Dragomans received from the Reis Effendi a refusal in the most energetic terms. In the capital there is nothing new."

*Russia and Persia.*—Official news from St. Petersburg of the 8th of March, received at Paris on the 24th, announce that, at the moment when Gen. Paskewitch was preparing to re-commence hostilities, the Schah [King of Persia] addressed him a communication with the most prompt despatch, to assure him of his pacific disposition, and announcing that the sums were on their way, destined for the payment of the pecuniary indemnity. The Schah at the time invited, in the most pressing manner, the intercession of the Albas Mirza, to bring to a conclusion the work of pacification; authorizing him to remit the sums agreed upon, one-half of which had already arrived at Miana, near Tauris. When the courier departed, a place was about to be fixed upon, where the respective plenipotentiaries were again to meet, for the definitive signature of the treaty of peace.

*Portugal.*—The Moniteur of the 25th, mentions that, on the 14th, a council was held, in which the regent renewed his promises to govern according to the powers granted him in the constitution. In the same council, the dissolution of the chamber of deputies was decided upon. The English ambassador having received positive instructions on this point, the British troops were withdrawn. Three regiments had sailed—the the first for Gibralter, the second to Malta, the third to Corfu. There now remain but two vessels; and three hundred men in Fort St. Julien, which are detained to protect the English merchants.

*France.*—In the chamber of deputies, during the session of the 22nd March, the subject of the post office came under discussion, and much excitement prevailed; it being alleged that, during the elections, letters were frequently detained and opened. The minister of Finance gave his solemn assurances, that what was called the *Black Cabinet*, (under whose direction the surveillance of the post office is said to have been conducted,) no longer existed. Great agitation followed this declaration.

The commission charged with the proposition of M. B. Constant, for the suppression of the censorship, have rejected it by a vote of 7 to 2.

The Phare du Havre, says:—"We have just learned that two frigates are about to be added to the division, consisting of one ship of the line and four frigates, that is fitting out at Brest for Brazil. The frigates of 60 guns are already cruizing in those seas. The expedition will take 1000 men of Troops."

A rumor prevailed at the Hague, that the Russian cabinet intended to call the prince of Orange to the throne of Greece. The prince of Orange had set out for St. Petersburgh, which, in some measure, gave a color to the rumors.

*Spain.*—The council of state has been for some days engaged in discussing the subject of the despatch from our Envoy at Lisbon. It appears that the Infante Don Miguel, on the ground that the Spanish government has favoured the incursions and revolts of Silveira and his bands, contends that they ought to be responsible for the damages of which that chief has been the main cause. The council do not incline to accede to the demand.

A misunderstanding has prevailed, for some time, between the king and his brothers.

Bands of robbers have appeared in La Mancha, and particularly at Cuenca; and under pretext of proclaiming Charles V. have committed great depredations.

Time may retrieve every thing; but nothing can retrieve time.

Love never stands upon ceremony; but vanity can never dispense with it.

## CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

From the National Journal.

Saturday, April 26.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House of Representatives, the house resumed the consideration of private bills. Some time was taken in the discussion of a bill to authorize the cancelling of a certain bond, which was before the house in an earlier stage of the session. The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Monday.

Monday, April 28.

In the Senate, a committee was appointed on the part of the senate, to recommend a proper time for the adjournment of congress. The bill making provision for certain revolutionary officers, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Some time was spent in the consideration of executive business.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Martindale made an unsuccessful effort to call up his resolution on the subject of a duty on auction sales. The various bills ordered to a third reading on Saturday were severally passed. The house then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill making appropriations for the public buildings. Some amendments were made to the bill, which was then reported, and ordered to a third reading to-morrow. Among the amendments adopted was one offered by Mr. Everett, providing an appropriation for the purpose of making an entrance into the capitol on the west side of the terrace. By other amendments, the office of commissioner of the public buildings is ordered to be retained, at the present salary. The office of architect is to cease on the 4th of March, 1829.

Tuesday, April 29.

In the Senate, the bill to provide for certain surviving revolutionary officers and soldiers was passed. The bill for the relief of Thomas L. Winthrop and others, directors of an association called the New England Mississippi Land Company, was taken up and discussed.

In the House of Representatives, some discussion took place on the subject of the Brazilian relations, between Mr. Everett and Mr. Coulter, on a resolution offered by the former, calling for information on that subject. The house resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the state of Tennessee to issue grants of land, &c. Some dissussion took place on this bill, but before any question was taken upon it, the committee rose and reported progress.

Wednesday, April 30.

In the Senate, the committee appointed on the part of the senate to fix a day for the adjournment of congress, reported in part, and recommended the 26th day of May as the day for the adjournment. The bill "to provide for the relief of the purchasers of public lands" was, after some discussion, laid on the table. The committee on manufactures reported the tariff bill with amendments, which were ordered to be printed. The bill for the relief of Thomas L. Winthrop and others, directors of an association called the New England Mississippi Land Company, was taken up, and discussed for some time.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Colter relative to our affairs with Brazil was agreed to. Mr. Everett having stated his acquiescence in it. The committee on the subject of adjournment reported a resolution fixing the day for the 25th of May. An amendment was moved to make it the 19th, but before the question was taken, the discussion was arrested by the expiration of the hour. The house resumed, in committee of the whole, the bill in relation to the Tennessee grants, but, after some discussion, the committee rose and reported progress. The house then refused the committee leave to sit again; so that the bill is now before the house.

Thursday, May 1.

In the Senate, the resolution respecting the adjournment of congress was postponed to Wednesday next. Mr. Benton's resolutions relative to the public lands were considered and laid on the table. Some discussion took place on the bill making appropriations for the public buildings; after which the bill was passed.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution relating to adjournment was laid on the table by a vote of 81 to 79. The bill on the subject of the Tennessee grants was also laid on the table, without debate—ayes 112, noes 64. The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union, and took up in succession the bill for ascertaining the latitude of the southern bend, or extreme of Lake Michigan, and of certain other points, for the purpose hereafter of fixing the true northern boundary line of the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois—the bill making appropriations for the Indian department, as amended by the senate—a bill to authorise the building of light houses, &c.—a bill to purchase and distribute the seventh volume of the laws of the United States—a bill regulating the commercial intercourse with the islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe—a bill to amend the acts concerning naturalization—a bill to authorize the improving of certain harbours, the building of piers, &c.; all which were passed through committee, and reported, some with amendments, and the others without amendment. The house was then occupied in the discussion of the two amendments made by the senate in the bill making appropriations for the Indian department; in both of which the house refused to concur.

Friday, May 2.

In the Senate, the committee of finance reported in favor of receding from the amendment of the senate to the internal improvement bill, limiting the appropriation of 30,000 dollars for surveys, to such surveys as have been commenced. After a debate of six hours, the senate refused to recede by a vote of 23 to 24. The senate insisted on their second and third amendments.

The proceedings in the House of Representatives were chiefly confined to private bills. There was a brief discussion on a bill reported from the judiciary committee to punish offences committed by any of our citizens, by selling spirits, fire arms, &c. to the Indians across the Russian boundary, but the bill was finally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow. An attempt was made to postpone the orders of the day for the purpose of reconsidering the vote by which they refused, on the previous day, to concur in the second amendment made by the senate to the bill making appropriations for internal improvement, but the motion did not prevail. Several private bills, and the public bills which passed through committee on Thursday, were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

## HILLSBOROUGH.

### Wednesday, May 14.

*Rail Road.*—Our readers will be gratified to see, on reference to the opposite page, that the able pen of "CARLTON" has again been resumed. The subject is all-important to the people of North-Carolina, and we hope so much interest will be felt by them in its success, as to make it a test at the approaching election. In many parts of the union, in the election even of the lowest officers, the question has been made to turn on his preference for this or that candidate for the presidency—in North-Carolina let it be, is he *for* or *against* the construction of a RAIL-ROAD.

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The editors of the Georgia Journal, understanding that some persons were displeased because they sometimes published articles going to exculpate Mr. Clay from the charge of bargain for his office, compare them to a certain justice of the peace who would never hear but one side of a case, because when he heard both he was sure to be puzzled, and could not decide.

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The steam-boat Florida, with a full load of cotton, was accidentally burnt on the 13th ult. at Rutherford's bluff, ten miles below Cahawba. Col. A. Pope, register of the land office at Cahawba, in addition to his baggage, lost 10,000 dollars of the public money, which he was taking to Mobile to deposit in the U. States Branch Bank. The progress of the flames was so rapid that none of the passengers saved their baggage; and a negro woman, unable to escape, perished in the flames.

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The governor of St. Eustatia has issued a proclamation declaring the island a free port.

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An ox was lately slaughtered at Pittsburg, Pa., which weighed when alive 3556 lbs.; when dressed and quartered, the beef weighed 2846 lbs., hide 190, suet 140.

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The silk manufactures of England are estimated to amount to 14,000,000*l.* sterling per annum, or upwards of 62 millions of dollars.

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We understand (says the Philadelphia Democratic Press) that Captain Porter is expected to return to the United States in a few weeks. Whether he will remain, or return to the Mexican service, we have not been able to ascertain.

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The Legislature of Indiana has passed a law authorising the construction of a canal from the navigable waters of the Wabash to those of the Maumee of Lake Erie. Expense, about $1,000 000.

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A warfare is now going on between the Osages and Pawnees on the Arkansaw River.

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*Calico.*—The Editor of the Providence Journal has seen some specimens of Calico of three and four colors, from the factory of Mr. Wm. Sprague, in Cranston.—They will bear a comparison with the best English Calico. A little encouragement from government will enable our Calico printers, successfully to vie with the English manufacturer.

*De Witt Clinton.*—The example of De Witt Clinton, will not be lost on mankind. Even Sovereigns, corrupted by habits of indulgence, into the selfish indifference for others, which is too often witnessed in those who are raised high above the necessities of this life, will feel a generous impulse towards their kind, in observing the impression produced on a grateful people, by the death of this enlightened benefactor of mankind.

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*Hail Storm.*—On the 19th ult. a hail storm of an awful and destructive character was experienced in Currituck county, N. C. A letter published in the Norfolk Beacon states that cattle, hogs and poultry were killed, and the roofs of many houses were penetrated by the hail stones. Some of them weighed five ounces, and measured eight inches in circumference!

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It appears from a table of the deaths in the Russian empire, in 1827, that among the individuals deceased, of the masculine sex, professing the Greco Russian religion, there were 818 of 100 years old, 33 above 115; 24 above 120; 7 above 125 and 1 of 160.

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A foolish and dangerous joke was played off the night before last, upon two gentlemen going to a party, upon the banks of the Schuylkill. A few miles above the city, the gentlemen were stopped by six persons, and told to deliver up their watches, quizing glasses, chains, seals, trinkets, &c. &c. Which they as a matter of course complied with. The same night all the articles were restored.

*Phil. Aurora.*

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Richmond, (Va.) April 29.

*Horrible Atrocity!*—We call the attention of all the good people of this commonwealth, to the following description of a most atrocious transaction. The *hue* and *cry* of the whole country ought to be raised for the detection of its abandoned perpetrator:—

*To the Editors of the Enquirer.*

Lancaster, Co. (Va) April 26, 1828.

"A murder which, for its daring and brutal character can scarce find a parallel in the record of crime, was perpetrated in this county on the 8th inst. On the morning of that day, Miss B. George left the residence of her mother to visit a relation not far distant, (a few miles) and about noon of the same day her lifeless body was found, dreadfully butchered, and bearing the evidence of the most *brutal violation.* A road used as public, and much travelled, was the scene of this horrid deed. Miss George was young (about 18) and handsome; of respectable parentage, and of the most unblemished character. We are in the general an orderly people, and not much accustomed to look upon crime; and I can give no idea of the deep feeling which this occurrence has produced. An innocent and unoffending female violated and murdered in a public road and at noon day! I can scarce conceive a sufficient degree of daring brutality for its accomplishment—but it is so; and even amongst us! God grant that the perpetrator may be discovered."

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The London Morning Chronicle affirms that, according to the latest and most authentic accounts, the number of Dissenters in Great Britain, including the Scotch Presbyterians in both kingdoms, amounts to ten millions of souls.

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According to the latest accounts, Russia has a population of 59,394,500 souls. The increase has been one third in twenty years. They live in a great hive, but they must swarm some time or other.

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Serious apprehensions are entertained at Liverpool, from the encroachment of the sea on that coast, and public measures are taking to ascertain its extent and guard against its effects. The tides being unusually low this spring, the engineer has discovered, near Leastown, a considerable distance under the water, a regular and extensive burying ground, regularly laid out, and numerous graves, skeletons, &c. the origin and date of which have not been ascertained.

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*Improved Travelling.*—Some years ago, before the present Turnpike Road was made between Washington and Baltimore, the distance was considered a good days journey for the stages. Now, passengers from either place reach the other to dinner; but a Railway conveyance is now proposed, by which two trips a day will be performed; and this not only by passengers, but with goods and merchandize. So that a merchant may leave Washington in the morning, and return home with a cargo of goods in the eveing and that at the trifling expense of four cents a ton per mile!

A bill has actually passed both houses of congress, extending the privilege of constructing this road, through that part of the distance which lies within the District of Columbia.

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It is stated in a Boston paper, that Mr. A. H. Everett, Mr. Sparks, Mr. John Pickering, Rev. Dr. Nichols, and Rev. James Walker, are named as candidates for President of Harved University, vacated by the resignaton of the Rev. Dr. Kirkland.

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*Dreadful Accident.*—The Boston papers contain the particulars of a melancholy disaster which occurred in that city on Wednesday morning. Agreeably to notice given in the public prints, a large assemblage [illegible] convened to witness the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Methodist Chapel about to be erected in North Bennet street. The floor had been laid and covered with rough boards, for the accommodation of the assembly, and on it, it is supposed there were seven or eight hundred people collected. After the corner stone had been laid, and the religious services of the occasion performed, and when Mr. Maffit had nearly finished his address, while the assembled crowd was listening in perfect silence, a brick pillar which supported one of the beams on which about a quarter part of the floor, were instantaneously thrown into the cellar, a depth of about fifteen feet; of these the greatest number were ladies. At the first instant they were aware of their danger, they found themselves in a confused heap in the centre, thrown upon another, many of them severely bruised, and with broken limbs, and in danger of suffocation. A scene of more appalling confusion ensued. Screams and groans resounded through the air, uttered by those who were safe, as well as those who were mingled in the chaos below. The depth of the cellar prevented any of them from from extricating themselves without ladders. Every possible assistance was rendered, with as much expedition as possible, and the wounded and bruised were carrid to the neighbouring houses. The Courier says.

From all intelligence we have been able to gain, it is supposed that fifteen or sixteen were very badly injured—some it is feared, mortally. A great number, forty or fifty, were slightly injured, being scratched by splinters of the broken boards and timbers, or bruised by being compressed in the falling mass, thus instantaneously huddled together, and precipitated from such a height.

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From the Raleigh Register.

*Bible Society.*—At a late meeting of the officers and managers of the Bible Society established in this city, an agent was appointed to go through this county, for the purpose of increasing the circulation of the Bible, in pursuance of a resolution passed at the annual meeting in December last.

The Rev. Mr. Winston, an agent of the American Bible Society, (of which this society is auxiliary,) being present, he was requested to give to the meeting such information of he had been able to collect in the journey which he had lately taken through this state, in order to ascertain the state of the Bible cause. This request was cheerfully complied with, and the account proved very interesting to the board. Mr. W. is of oppinon, that there are in this state, ten thousand families destitute of the Bible; that in one half the counties there are no Bible societies; that many of the societies in existence are very inefficient, some of them not having met for two, three or four years; that in some portions of the state, the operations of Bible societies are opposed, even by those who profess to be Christians,—But though these facts are discouraging, it is believed, that the Bible is gaining efficient, zealous friends and advocates, in many parts of the state. The Iredell Bible society has resolved to supply the destitute in that county, and the work is by this time probably effected. Tere were found in Iredell, more than 230 families without a Biblie. This fact was ascertained by the sheriff of the county, at the time he collected the taxes. Granville county willpr obably be supplied with Bibles in a few weeks. Agents having been engaged to effect the object, and the Bibles being on hand. The Orange Bible society have also paesed a similar resolution, and it is hoped the object will soon be effected. Besides these counties, the societies in seven or eight others have expressed their determination to ascertain the wants of the destitute families within their bounds, during the present summer, with a view to supply them as soon as practicable.

On hearing what had been effected in Iredell, and what will probably soon be accomplished in Granville, Orange, and other counties, this society has resolved, in case the agent now employed should not accomplish by work, to obtain like information by means of the majistrates appointed in the several captain's districts, for receiving the lists of taxible property. We are persuaded that such a request need only to be made, to meet with a ready compliance.

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During the operations of the Dredging Machine, on our River, substances have occasionally been disinterred by the buckets which led to a supposition that the upper shoal covered a space which was at a remote period a channel of considerable depth. Lately the operations have brought to view an additional fact confirming this supposition; and wich also indicates that the shoal mentioned is an accumulation, which owes its origin to the carelessness of mariners in the first settlement of the country; and was not formed by allusion from the adjacent Islands, as shrewdly conjectured by our former Enjineer, Fulton.

The boat is now working on the shoal, deepened to 9, 10 and 11 feet at low water, which is 5 or 6 feet below the surface as it was prior to the commencement of operations. On the 1st inst. the buckets brought up several ballast stones of different kinds, generally small and round; a few resembling building stone.

From the facts stated, we are warranted in drawing these inferences: that the upper shoal filled a space which, at the first attempts to colonize the country, was an unobstructed channel of from 14 to 15 feet deep; that it was used as a ship channel; that ships lying there were in the practice of throwing their balast into the River; and that the ballast so deposited, formed heaps, about which the sand and mud, and other accessions of frequent inundations, accumulated rapidly into a shoal of such magnitude as effectually to barricade the channel against vessels of heavy burden. The main inference is strengthened by the additional fact, that the currant through channel, has increased in rapidity since the channel was fully opened.

When the country was first settled, Old Town (now a plantation,) about one mile below the upper shoal, was the site of the town, at which vessels discharged and received cargoes

*Wilmington Recorder.*


### TRUST SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust executed to the subscriber to secure the payment of certain monies therein expressed, will be exposed to public sale, at the court-house in Hillsborough, on the 26th day of this month, for cash, the tract of land whereon Col. Hugh Mulhollan resides, adjoining lands of Pollock's heirs and others, containing

*Nine Hundred and Seventy-five Acres,*

more or less; also one other tract of land, on the waters of Cain creek, adjoining lands of J. P. Sneed & Co. Ezekiel Brewer and other, containing

*Three Hundred and Fifteen Acres.*

more or less; also one other tract of land on the waters of Haw river, adjoining lands of Child & Clancy and others, containing

*Two Hundred and Sixty-eight Acres,*

more or less; all as the property of said Mulhollan.

A. B. Bruce, *Trustee.*

May 8. 30—

### TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by John Wilson to the subscriber, to secure the payment of certain debts therein specified, will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house in Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 27th day of May instant, (it being the 2d day of May court,)

*A number of likely Negroes;*

also one tract of land lying in Caswell county, whereon the said John Wilson now lives, it being the same land whereon Solomon Parks lived and died, containing

*Five Hundred Acres.*

more or less.

Richard S. Clinton, *Trustee.*

May 8. 30—

### NOTICE.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 24th of March last, a negro girl named Mariah, eighteen years of age, slim built, long chin and lips, some black spots on the white of her eyes, inclined to stutter when frightened. She is probably lurking in the neighbourhood of Hillsborough. All persons are forbid harbouring or employing her, under the penalty of the law. A reasonable reward will be given for her apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, and all necessary expenses paid.

Handy Wood.

Haw River, near Murphey's mill,
May 13. 30—3wp

### STRAYED

FROM the subscriber on Thursday the 1st instant, a large yellow bay Horse, about eight years old, marked with two white spots under the saddle, is crease fallen, walks stiff, racks well, and trots; he was raised in Granville county, and probably has gone in that direction. Five dollars reward will be given to the person who will take up said horse and give information to the subscriber, so that he can get him.

Solomon King,

living half a mile north of Hawfield meeting house.

May 13. 30- 1w

From Time's Telescope, for 1828.

## LEAVES AND FLOWERS.

With tender vine-leaves wreathe thy brow,
And I shall fancy that I see,
In the bright eye that laughs below,
The dark grape on its parent tree.
'Tis but a whim; but, oh! entwine
Thy brow with this green wreath of mine.

Weave of the clover leaves a wreath,
Fresh sparkling with a summer shower,
And I shall, in my fair one's breath,
Find the soft fragrance of the flower.
'Tis but a whim; but, oh! do thou
Twine the dark leaves around thy brow.

Oh, let sweet-leaved geranium be
Entwined amidst thy clustering hair,
Whilst thy red lips shall paint to me
How bright its scarlet blossoms are.
'Tis but a whim; but, oh! do thou
Crown with my wreath thy blushing brow.

Oh, twine young rose-leaves round thy head,
And I shall deem the flowers are there,
The red rose on thy rich cheek spread,
The white upon thy forehead fair.
'Tis but a whim; but, oh! entwine
My wreath round that dear brow of thine.

## RELIGION.

Like snow that falls where waters glide,
Earth's pleasures fade away;
They rest in time's resistless tide,
And cold are while they stay;
But joys that from religion flow,
Like stars that gild the night,
Amid the darkest gloom of wo,
Shine forth with sweetest light.

Religion's rays no clouds obscure—
But o'er the christian soul
It sheds a radiance calm and pure,
Though tempests round him roll;
His heart may break 'neath sorrow's stroke—
But to its latest thrill,
Like diamonds shining when they 're broke,
That ray will light it still.

From the Literary Souvenir.

## THE WHISPERER.

A LEGEND OF THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.

If you walk through the ruined town of Kilmallock, just out side of it you will see, hard by the big old oak, a dilapidated forge. In that forge the strokes of the sledge hammer have long since ceased to vibrate on the ear, and he who once weilded it so stoutly, now sleeps quietly under the east window of the old abbey.

A pleasant fellow he was before he was laid where he is, and a clever fellow withall. But what made him most famous in his day and generation, was his power of breaking horses by a whisper; whence he went by the name of "The Whisperer," and his fame was spread over the six counties of song-abounding Munster. Give him the fiercest horse that ever broke a man's neck, and Terence O'Sullivan—for that was the Whisperer's name—boldly went up to him, clapped his hand upon his mane, applied his mouth to his ear, whispered something, nobody knows what, into it, and in two minutes afterwards, the animal was as quiet as a Quaker! Some said it was effected by this method, and some by that; but it was all mere guessing, and to this day nobody knows the real truth, excepting his son Dennis, to whom the old man told the secret on his death-bed. But there was an old saying, that the world always goes on from bad to worse, and it is verified in this case; for Dennis does not manage the business half so well as his father. They say the reason is, that he does not go up to the horse as boldly as the old man (a dashing off-hand fellow, who feared neither man nor beast,) was wont to do do; and it may be that there is something in it, for a man's horse in this respect, is like his sweatheart, and is not the worse for being approached with some degree of spirit.

However, it matters not as to the precise way the whisperer operated: the manner in which he originally acquainted himself with the art, was this: Terence was one day at his forge, busily employed, as usual, in fashioning a horse-shoe, thinking of nothing at all, but barely whistling; when there came by a soldier, lame and wayworn, toiling along slowly on the dusty road, in the heat of a July day.

"The blessing of God and the Virgin be upon you," said Terence to the weary man.

"I am afraid," said the soldier, "I have little chance of either; thank you nevertheless for the kindness of your prayer. But add to the good wish a good deed. I am faint with thirst, give me a drink of water."

So Terence answered him from amid the sparkles of the fire, as he still laboured at the iron.

"I drink no water except when I cannot help it, and I've no notion of doing to another, what I would not wish to be done to myself. The best of buttermilk from this to Dublin, shall be at your service," and laying down his sledge hammer, he went and brought some to the poor soldier.

The traveller drank eagerly of the proffered bowl, and when he had finished it, said, "you have done me a kind service, and though you see me here poor as the poorest, yet I know that which will make you rich. Come behind the forge, and I will let you into a secret."

Terence O'Sullivan wondered at the man's language, but he followed him behind the forge; and the weary soldier told him his secret. Terence was somewhat sceptical, but promised to make trial; and when at length he did so, to his very great amazement, every thing turned out as the soldier had predicted. After the soldier had told his secret, he shook the hand of the smith, and walking away westward, was never again seen or heard of in Kilmallock.

Terence's fame soon spread far and wide, and he broke every horse for twenty miles round. The only complaint was, that he broke the horses so completely, that they had no spirit after his whisper. Certain it is, that when they first heard it, they trembled from head to hoof, a cold sweat stood all over their bodies, and it was said, that they never were good for either the chase or race afterwards. And it became a saying in the country, when, as sometimes happend to be the case, a rattling and rioting young bachelor became a quiet and sober sort of a man after his marriage, that he had endured the infliction of Terence O'Sullivan's whisper,

When his fame was at the greatest, it came to pass, that one of the finest young fellows in the parish, or seven parishes beyond it, a lad of the name of Jerry Ryan, fell in love with as pretty a girl as you would wish to see, Mary Mulcahy, whose father had for thirty years kept the village school, and was now dead. Why Jerry Ryan fell in love with Mary Mulcahy, I cannot undertake to say; but I suppose it was for the same reason that a young man falls in love with a young woman all the world over. It was his luck; and when it is a man's luck to fall in love, he may as well not make any bustle about it, for do it he must.

But as somebody says (and a clever body he was—I venture to say he was a gentleman of God's own making:)

"The course of true love never did run smooth."

And the rough spot in this love was, that Mary Mulcahy's mother was second cousin to Jerry Ryan's aunt; which is a degree of relationship that prevents matrimony in the church of Rome. So Jerry Ryan went to the priest about it; and as bad luck would have it, he went to him at a time when he happened to be cross, by reason of a dispute he had that morning with his niece. There never is a worse time to ask a favour from any body, than just such a time—and Jerry was accordingly refused.

"Go, get ye gone out of my house, ye good-for-nothing fellow," said Dr. Delany, [that was the priest's name,] "get out of my house, and I hope it will be a long day before I see you in it again. What, do you want me to break the law of God, and the canons of the church? to fly in the face of the holy decretals, to violate the orders of sacred councils, and marry you to Mary Mulcahy, who is second cousin to your own born aunt? Jerry Ryan, Jerry Ryan, it is with sorrow I say it of your mother's son, who was a decent woman, God rest her soul, you are not much better than a heretic."

All this, and much more he said; and he roared and bawled so loud, that he got himself into a towering passion, and Jerry was fain to leave the house; which he did, looking melancholy enough, for he loved the girl too well to understand why her being second cousin to his aunt should hinder her from being his wife.

While he was walking down the road, sorrowfully sauntering along, the Whisperer rode by.

"What is it ails you," said he, "Jerry Ryan, that you look as down in the mouth as a bull that has lost his horns?"

So Jerry told him the particulars of his interview with the priest. "I wish," said he, "Terence, that you had as much power over obstinate priests, as over stubborn horses, and that you could whisper old Delany into reason."

"And may be I have," said the Whisperer.

"I know," said Jerry, sighing, "that I had rather than twenty pounds that your words were true."

"Twenty pounds!" said Terence O'Sullivan, "are you quite in earnest?"

"Perfectly so," said the amorous bachelor.

"Well," quoth the Whisperer, "have it your own way; a time may come, my boy, when you would give twenty pounds to get rid of a wife, as I know for a reason I'll not disclose. But I was not joking in the least. Give me the twenty pounds, and if you are not married by this day week to Mary Mulcahy, may I never set foot in stirrup to the hour of my death."

Jerry Ryan did not half believe the Whisperer, and yet his fame was great. At length he made up his mind, and gave Terence the twenty pounds, making him swear upon the mass-book, that if he did not succeed, the money should be put back again safe and sound in his hands.

Away went the Whisperer, but not at once to the priest. He knew the world better; and he waited until after dinner, when his reverence was over his tumbler of punch. Nothing softens a man's heart so much, as Terence knew from his own experience.

"Is it about the bay mare you are come to me, Terence my friend? You'll take a glass of punch, I am sure."

"Ay," replied the Whisperer, "or two of them if it would do any good to your reverence."

So he sat down, and they talked away as fast as they could, about the heat of the weather, the potato crop, the price of whiskey, Squire Johnson's last hunt, Catholic emancipation, the new road under the hill—every thing in the world. And at last, when the priest was in the height of good humour, the Whisperer brought in the business of Jerry Ryan, in the easiest way he could.

"Don't talk to me about it, Terence O'Sullivan," said the Doctor, "but drink your punch in peace—it can't be. They are two near a-kin. Its clearly against the law of the church."

And he quoted St. Augustine, and Thomas Aquinas, and Sardanapalus, and Nebuchadnezzar, and other fathers of the Church; which he well knew how to do, being regularly bred in the famous University of Salamanca, where he took his degree of Doctor of Canon law, in the year eighty-one.

The Whisperer waited to the end of the Doctor's speech, and then said:

"Its a mighty fine thing, Doctor, to be so learned a man. How your head holds all that knowledge, is more than I can say."

On which the Doctor smiled.

"But," continued Terence, "there was not a saint among them who would not listen to reason, and if your reverence would just let me whisper one minute to you, may be you'd think better of it."

"Whisper to me, man," said the priest, "do you take me for a horse?"

"God forbid," said the Whisperer, "that I should compare your reverence to a brute baste. But let me try."

"Well," said the priest, "this is one of the foolishest things I ever heard o'; but if you insist upon it, you may follow your own vagary, only I tell you its of no use, for I never—"

"Don't be rash, father Delany," said the Whisperer, and puttiug bis mouth close to the ear of the priest, whispered something to him.

"O!" said the priest, "but you are a wonderful man, Terence O'Sullivan—that alters the case. I see the thing in quite a different light. The poor young creatures! Send them to me, and we'll settle the matter." And he buttoned up his breeches pocket.

Now what did the Whisperer say? I can't guess. But whatever it was, Jerry Ryan and Mary Mulcahy were married that day week, and the Whisperer danced at the wedding.

"It would be a quare thing," said he, "if I, who could tame the strongest horse in the country, would not be able to tame an old priest."

## "FOR I AM HIS MOTHER."

The New-York Journal of Commerce, in noticing the proceedings of the police courts of that city, says: A dissipated kind of fellow, by the name of Gracey, was committed upon some trifling accusation, and his mother, anxious to visit her son, addressed the following letter to Alderman Valentine:

"March the 23 dear sir i haf gote a soane in bridel and waunt he is in foare i dont no he has rote to me to com and se him and i hope you will be cind to let me see him fore i am his mother. Ruthry Gracey.

To the onerabel Abram Walentine, A Squire."

Doutless a portion of our readers will smile at this sample of *hetrography* of poor Ruthry Gracey We were disposed to indulge in a similar feeling; but when we recollected the urgent cause of the poor woman's epistle, we thought there was enough in her feelings to sanctify the unlucky scroll and save it from didicule. The God of nature has planted deeply in woman's heart the seeds of affection, which spring up and bring forth towards kindred and friends, some ten, some forty, and some fifty; but towards a *son*, an hundred fold. It is not difficult to imagine the sensations which crowded to the heart of poor Ruthry, when the letter of her son, written, perhaps, little better than her own, was placed in her hand. She remembered, in one moment, the errors of his childhood, the growing disobedience of his years, and saw that these had ripened into crimes which might jeopard his life, and bring shame upon her grey hairs; they were sins and follies against which she had warned him with commiseration and tears, but which he had persevered in with the obstinacy of confirmed wickedness; he was tasting the bitterness of that chalice which he had drugged for himself. The *woman* would have stood up against the feelings which his sufferings might have caused; a sense of her inability to address high authority might have quelled the resolution of looking in upon, to mitigate the misery of prison solitude—but the *mother's* feelings overstep these barriers; disclaiming all knowledge of the crime of her son, and divesting herself of every feeling of retarding delicacy, Ruthry claims admittance to the culprit, with the all-potent charm—'*for I am his mother.*'

From infancy to age, the mother's feelings are the same:—

Ere yet her child has drawn its earliest breath,
A mother's love begins—it glows till death:
Loves before life—with death not dies; but seems
The very substance of immortal dreams.

Prosperity hath not dimmed the lustre of a mother's love, nor adversity blunted its edge. In pain it mitigates; in shame it conceals; in joy it is exalted; in despair it soothes; in elevation it triumphs:

"Last at the cross, and earliest at the grave."

The Hebrew mother *hoped* against hope, and planned, almost in the ruins of defeat, against the cruel operations of the Egyptian edict. 'I will,' says she to her aching heart, 'I will watch the slender ark at a distance, to see my child cradled in the slime and amongst the monsters of the Nile. I will share in, that I may lessen his dangers; I will go up into the palaces of our nation's task-masters, and risk my life to save my youngest-born—'*for I am his mother.*'

When all had forsaken HIM and fled; when the Jews had scoffed and the Romans had crucified; when darkness rested upon the *hopes*, as well as on the land, the weeping *mother* stood nigh, while life was apparent, enduring and endearing, 'pierced through with the sword' of the calamity; but her heart whispering, I will not go hence—'*for I am his mother.*'

Through life and in death, it is the same—honour's garland and shame's brand; the palace's crown, and the prison's solitude—the mother is known in *all*. Returned affection cannot increase her love, nor ingratitude dry up the fountain of her heart.

Friends, kindred, and youth's strong love, gather round the bed of sickness; but the mother *shares* its watchings and its pains—she says to all, weep on, sympathise, mourn your departing pleasures, and your expiring hopes—but let me draw near; let my bosom pillow his aching head; let my arm be under him as a support; let my hand press down his dimming eyes; let my ear drink in his last earthly breathing; let my lips kiss from *his*, the settling foam of death—'*for I am his mother.*'

From the New-York Merchant's Telegraph.

## DEATH.

It is universally allowed among the moralists, that nothing is productive of a more salutary influence on the lives of men, than a frequent contemplation of the brevity of existence and the certainty of death. The thought of that hour, when an impassible gulf will be interposed betwen the heart and all objects of earthly attainment; when the sword will be wrested from the hand of power, and the tinsel decorations of fashion be stripped from the gay; when the blandishments of pleasure shall lose their attraction, and the phantoms of hope no longer delude; cannot but have an efficacious effect on the adjustment of our pursuits and the disposition of our time. To him who bears constantly in mind that he is to die, the seductions of appetite are presented with abated influence; each moment, as it passes, reminds him that he is nearer the grave, and that there is no leisure for folly, much less for guilt.

It has been wisely remarked by Seneca, that no man enjoys the true taste of life but he who is ready and willing to abandon it; and they only can

"Leave the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
Nor cast a longing, lingering look behind,"

who, by remombering that they are mortals, have prepared themselves for immortality. Death, to him whose existence has been crowded with proper avocations, does not wear a repulsive garb; and though the love of life is implanted in every human heart, yet it is only to the dissolute and idle that the summons to the grave bring terror and dismay.

It will not be found upon examination, that they who complain most of the shortness of life are the ones that occupy it with the best employments; but on the contrary, that the very brevity which they lament is wasted away in fruitless regrets, or in idle speculations. Life, properly disposed of, is amply sufficient for our purposes. The narrow estate that is carefully cultivated and dilligently attended, may yield a more abundant harvest than the widespread field of an indolent and improvident husbandman. If as much solicitude was experienced among mankind to live well, as almost all men feel for a long duration of existence, death would cease to be looked forward to with terror, and his summons would be obeyed without apprehension.

The great error is, that we consume life in preparing to live; we devise extensive plans, and propose gigantic undertakings, as if we were never to die; we exhaust our allotted time in laying a wide foundation, and are called away from our labour before the superstructure can be reared.

Every man, however little, makes a figure in his own eyes.


## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the stable of the subscriber, who lives in the north west corner of Granville county, on the 12th inst.

**A Grey Horse,**

shod before, branded with the letter "T" on the left hip, and had on a bell and yoke. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber.

John Sandford.

April 22. 49—3w

## STRAYED,

FROM the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 2d of May instant, a Dark Bay

**HORSE**

of common size, four or five years old. He has a small white spot in his forehead, racks well, and was shod all round. He was purchased by the Rev. Mr. Evans in Pittsylvania county, Virginia. Any person who will take up said horse and deliver him to the subscriber, in Hillsborough, or to Mr. Evans on the Haw River Methodist Circuit, or give any information so that I may be enabled to get him again, shall be liberally rewarded and all necessary expenses paid.

Nathaniel J. Palmer.

May 6. 49—tf

## REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed their Saddlers Shop to the building west of Thos. Clancy & Co. they take this method of informing their friends and customers that they are prepared to supply them with all articles in their line as cheap as can be bought in the state, and they venture to say, if not superior, at least as good as can be had any where. Their work has hitherto proved good; and having the best of workmen and northern materials, they feel assured that they can give general satisfaction to all who may call upon them for work.

J. B. M'Dade & Co.

Jan. 15. 13—tf


## State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

**Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1828.**

*James Holdman,* vs. *Andrew Murdock, adm'r. of James Murdock, dec'd.* } Justice's execution, levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Murdock, one of the heirs at law of the said James Murdock, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said James Murdock appear at the next term of our County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to show cause wherefore the land levied on shall not be sold, judgment will be taken *pro confesso* as to him.

Test, J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 75. 22—6w


## ATTENTION!

*To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians belonging to the Cain Creek Battalion.*

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at James Morrow's on Friday the 23d of May next, equipped as the law directs, for drill and court-martial; and on Saturday the 24th, you will attend with your respective companies ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for Battalion exercise.

John Thompson, *Major.*

22—

BLANKS for sale at this office.